. EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

datuffs murket tends upward. Corn has ad llings per-cental for mixed Western.

" the Cunard mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins

GREAT BRITAIN.

received by the constraint and contential and contential and rangements, while the enjoyments of the consumer will not be stinted, the happiness of the producer may not be very greatly advanced.

Van EROUGHAM ON THE STATE OF EUROFE, AND THE CRIME OF UNNECESSARY WAR.

If so great have been the disappointments at home, have we saything to console us when we turn our eyes abroad? The secounts are so conflicting that we cannot pronounce anything with certainty on the state of the conflicting that we cannot pronounce anything with certainty on the state of the conflicting that we cannot pronounce anything with certainty on the state of the conflicting that may be the distribution of dominics or the continent, as to what may be the distribution of dominics or the continent, as to what may be the distribution of dominics or the conflicting that the state of progress is in a hopeful condition. There is a general related powers of Germany re in conflicting the conflicting that the state of Germany re in conflicting the conflicting that the state of the conflicting that the state of Germany re in conflicting the conflicting that the state of the conflicting that the great evils of Austria's defeats must be set their unquestionable tendency to lessen the Papal power, and to hasten the departure of the French from Rome, as well as their great evils of Austria's defeats must be set their unquestionable tendency to lessen the Papal power, and to hasten the departure of the French from Rome, as well as their readen of Italy had the lesat right to obtain this extension of its territories. In France, there is so strong an opposition to the limperial Government, and so general adesire of material goodering the liberation of the laws respecting the prease also. This, too, is unquestionable, that great sacrifices have been made, t

and over the future, on the grievous aspect of the past there can be none.

MR. D. D. FIELD ON THE NEW YORK CODE, From The Manchester Guardian, Oct. 5.

Last evening, a very numerous audience assembled a the Niai Prina Court, to hear an address from Mr. D. D. ield, on the codification of the New York laws. Mr. G. W. Hastings said it had not been the custom to have such proceedings at their soirces, but the reason of that meeting being called was this—they had the advantage of the presence of Mr. Dayld Dudley Field from New York, and the Council were of opinion that the Social Science Association ought not to lose so favorable an opportunity of hearing from Mr. Field a description of the way in a high le brought to a candusison that great work, the codification of the laws of New York code. These laws were to a great extent the same as those of England, shd therefore any work which had been done for the purpose of reducing those laws to a code might be applicable to this country if the people thought that such a code should be propared. The Hom G. Demana, who was called to the chast, having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Field asid the whole law of New-York commy and statute, from the earliest time to the present, was, or professed to be, contained within six volumes, which he had before him. The law of New-York was the same as that of largiand, it having been brought themee, and maintained through all the transformations of American Gorermannt. Barlog in miled that fact, and the factshas the American burvas a high conservative one, they would be proposed to underfact the profession, and, still more, amongst the profession, and, still more, amongst the profession, and, still more, amongst the first the street of the Constitution the law of the way were to the constantion of the laws, two provisions were inserted in the Constitution the law, two provisions were inserted in the Constitution the law, two provisions were inserted in the Constitution the law of the way were inserted in the Constitution and the l

pendence of Hanaver, while it excited and favored, by the most disloval manavers, manifestations in the opposite sense; against the ill-will of the King of Prassia, who repelled the measures which we took, or ordered to be taken, with him or his Government in order to reestablish penes between me Flaally, we protest above sil, in face of the whole world, against that taking possession of our kingdom, and its incorporation into Prussia, the definite accomplishment of which was announced on the 28th of September of this year, as well as against all the consequences of that act, declaring that this incorporation or annexation is an infamone neuropation, a criminal and detestable specificion, a flagrant violation of the European treatise, of all the principles of the law of nations, and of all the inviolability of states and crowns. This solumn declaration, which we make also for our legal successor, has principally for its object to repeal every attack on the rights of sovereignty which belong to us in virtue of the right of inheritanse, and which have been sanctioned and guaranteed by all the Karopean Powers. We invoke the aid of att the Powers which have recognized our sovereignity and the independence of our kingdom in the conviction that they will never permit that force overrides law, as such a principle applied now by Prussia would meance in the future the existence of all the monarchies and all the lepitimate states of the world. We declare in conclusion, that we will never renomnee the rights of sovereignity over over our country, and that we shall always consider as fliegal, null, and void, all the acts which the Prussdan Government or its agents have accomplished, or may accomplish, in virtue of the usurpation, the responsibility of which we cast upon him who is its author. Let all who are interested take this as a warning. We look to future events with full confidence in the justice of our cause, and are all mated by the firm hope that Divine Providence will not be long in putting an end to the perfidio

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRUSSIAN VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL CIRCULAR.

"Our Berlin correspondent," says The Patrie, "has forwarded to us an analysis of the reply which the Prussian Government has made to the Circular of M. de Valette, dated Sept 16. This reply has been drawn up in the form of a dispatch, and was addressed on Sept 25 to the Prussian Embassador in Paris by M. de Thiel, Under-Secretary of State, charged with the conduct of affairs relating to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Count Bismark, King William says the Prussian Government has experienced the greatest satisfaction upon reading the Circular of the French Government, His Majesty having perceived in that important document the wisdom of the Emperor and a continuance of the good will which had caused the King to hope that, in order to judge of such great events and to appreciate their necessary consequences, the Emperor would be able to consider them from an elevated point of view. This elevation of sentiments has enabled the Emperor to understand the exigencies of the political situation in which Prussia found hereeff, to de justice 'to the idegitimate aspirations of the German nationality,' and to declare that the new order of things established in Central Europe constituted no danger to France, but was a guarantee for continental peace. 'Have I occasion to tell you,' adds M. de Thiel,' that this view of the subject is also oursthat we believe that the time has passed away when each nation sought its own strength in the washness and the dependent condition of its neighbors, and when any consolidation for increase of power by the union of populations having "he same customs and the same national spirit were viewed with distrust!" The writer of the dispatch points out that the line of conduct pursued by the Emperor during and after the events of the war he a proof of the sentements by which His Majesty is animated with regard to the work of the internal consolidation of Germany. It is also to the wisdom of the Emperor that Europe owes tha

SCHAMYL, THE CIRCASSIAN CHIEF-HE TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE EMPEROR.

Corespondence of the London Daily News.
Schamyl, the captive Circassian chieftain, has taken the oath of allegiance to his Imperial Majesty. The circumstances under which such a change was brought about in the haughty prisoner are described as follows in the Russian Incelled. It will be remembered that after fighting against the Russians for twenty years, Schamyl was taken prisoner in 1859, at the capture of Gunib, and seen thence, with kir family and a few reblures, to reside at Kalaga, a town in the central part of Russia. The consideration which was skeep him then the first has his victor made a

-THERE THOUSAND OF THEM TAKEN PRISONERS-NEW

THERE THOUSAND OF THEM TAKEN PRISORES—NEW REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE TURKISH ARMY.

A battle which lasted two Mays has taken place at Keramia, a few miles distant from Canea; the result of the engagement is not known. The Cretan National Assembly have issued an appeal to the Greek nation, calling upon them to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

A Corfu dispatch of Oct. 2 says: "On the 22d alt., 20,000 Turco Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp, extending from Malexa to Keramia. The Greeks repulsed every on-shanght.

from Marcia to Acrams.

In the following day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had received reënforcements of 2,000 men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The latter are said to have had 3,000 men taken prisoners.

The remainder of the Egyptians were taken on board the defeated the Imperial troops.
3,000 men taken prisoners.
The remainder of the Egyptians were taken on board the
Turkish squadron near Malesa.
The Turkish troops have been again reduforced by the arrival of 8,000 Egyptians, seven Turkish battalions, and a considerable force of artillery.

THE FAMINE.

The Bombay Overland Mail brings advices to September 8. The famine in Orissa was fearful. The Board of Revenue had ceased to publish the number of reported deaths. The Calcotta correspondent of The Times says a cry has gone up for Sir John Lawrence to supersede Sir C. Beadon or at least to send the Sanitary Commission to Orissa. So near to Calcotta has the famine approached that a missionary has received a large grant fer the Southern villages. He says that it will be impossible to relieve a fittleth part of the suffering around Calcutta for the next two months.

Bonbay, Sept. 28.—Exchange, 1s. 113d. Freights, 20s.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 13,825,000f.

A steamer belonging to the French Telegraphic Administration had succooled in picking up about 135 miles of a Mediterrapean cash.

The Paris Bourse continued very flat. Rentes closed at 68.82.

SPAIN.

ORDER REIGNS AGAIN IN MADRID.

The Governor of Madrid had iesued a circular in which he announces that tranquility had been established.

The Penemicate of Matrid says measures will shortly be promulgated consolidating public order and regulating the freedom of the press without preventing legitimate manifestations of public opinion.

DEFEAT OF THE TYCOON.

Japan advices via Shanghal, Sept. 5, report the defeat of the Tycoon by the Prince Choishu.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Lorden Monny Market.—The Bank rate of discount remained at 44 the cent, and good bills were taken in the peneral marrie at 4 below that figure. The weakly returns of the Bank show a forther increase in the builton of £143,675, and a decrease in the reserve of notes of over a million sterling.

Great depression continued to prevail on the Stock Exchange. The London Tieses of the 5th, in its City Article, thus remarks upon him. The fall in all descriptions of securities made further progress yesterday, and those persons who are compelled to effect realizations had very little difference between the present time and the worst period of the panie. The discount demand at the worst period of the panie. The discount demand at the Morat was moderate. In the Stock Exchange money is abundantly offered at 34 to 4 per cent. The unparalleled depression now existing is a symptom aiment as had as was the reclass booyancy of 1853. It shows that the great mass of the public are swayed by fits of wiid confidence or of equally wild despondency, and that there is as little tendency as ever to caim exercise of judgment. Nothing that can now be urred would have the slightest effect in arresting the downward course of the markets, and it may be held certain that the classes who are a extravagent as those from which they have just emerged, and for which their penitence is now as all-absorbing.

The supermion of the Assistic Bank is aumounced, consequent spot a few sould prove the England amount to 35 millious sterling.

Liverpool. Oct. 6-ac. m.

ers among the miners, who had been the most stater opponents of Mr. Briggs in the old days, stood upon the platform and spoke from their hearts as to the clossings which the change had brought and would bring. In short, I have never seen a more satisfactory meeting, and a visit to the great ceal field which the company is working, on asounder business. Every man was full of loyally to the concerns which he now felt to be his own, and there was resolution to double the bouns during the soming Winter, which will be accomplished if wood and iron will hold, and no great break down occurs.

This is by far the most important of these partnerships of industry which are as yet going. Crossley & Sons' is frequently the state of the state of the state of industry which are as yet going. Crossley & Sons' is larger, but the right of labor to share in profits is not recognized there, and it is simply a joint-stock company, with special inducements to the work people to become shareholders. Greening & Co., though very successful also, having divided at the rate of 15 per cent for the first half year, is too small a concern to prevail with the great employers of labor. I am very sanguine, however, that with the example of Briggs & Co. to encourage, and the eminent danger of another time of strikes before their eyes, our great coal and iron-masters will also give vary, and that now in a few years we shall have the whole of these immense industries organized cooperatively and at passo. If so, all other trades must follow, and if millenium doesn't set in then for England—well, we may grevel and to solve this labor problem convinced that England is at last in the right growe and the right hamor. It is even now too late.

But I have been keeping the Congress of philosophers and philanthropists walling in a most unwarrantable manner. Let us return to Manchester. Lord Shafesbury is active the year, and delivered his opening address on Wednesday evening. Tou will get it in full so I need to the first part of the proper treatment of m

THE KINGS OF SAXONY AND HANOVER-SPERCH OF THE

cles.

Pulszky, the Hungarian patriot, has again anffered a most painful loss. Soon after the death of his wife and daughter, his young son fell ill and followed his mother and sister to the grave.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMERS - MIANTONOMAH AND AUGUSTA-MARK OF ATTENTION ON THE PART OF THE SWEDES-SCANDINAVIAN EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY-THE AMERICAN OFFICERS DINING

m Our Special Correspondent.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 24, 1866.

The United States steamers Miantenomah and Angusta left this city to-day. They go from here to Kiel in Holstein, where Mr. Fox will leave the ships. The ships will

Holstein, where Mr. Fox will leave the ships. The ships will then go on to Hamburg. The officers and Mr. Fox have received many marks of attention and courtesy from the people of Stockholm. On Wednesday, the 19th, the American Minister, Mr. Campbell, visited the ships, and was received with a salute of 14 guns.

On Thursday, Sept. 20, the officers had an excursion arranged for them by the Swedish officers. They took the steamer Fyris and steamed some 40 miles up Lake Malar, northern branch, to Skokloster. As Skokloster many trophes are collected principally those relating to war, for several hundred years past.

On Friday, the 21st, the International Exhibition of Arts and Industry of Sweden, Norway, and Deamark was visited. This Exhibition was opened June 15th by Frince Oscar; it will close in October. The collection is large and varied. On Saturday, Sept. 22, Carl XV, King of Sweden and Norway, visited the Augusta and Miantonomah, and was received with the proper salute. The Diplomatic Corps visited the ships on the 22d.

On Saturday, at 5 p. m., the American Minister gave a dinner at Diversithen at the Ino. Mr. Fox and the representatives of

the 22d.

On Saturday, at 5 p. m., the American Minister gave a diamer at Djurgathen to the Hon. Mr. Fox and the representatives of the American Navy. About 150 guests were present.

On Sanday, the 23d, the Hon. G. V. Fox, Captilina Murray and Beaumout, Commander Cornwall, Lieut-Commander Pritchett. Surgeons Taylor and Scofield, had the honor of dining His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway at the Summer Palace in Urichs Dahl.

TRE REPORTED DEFEAT OF ESCOREDO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The news of the defeat of Gen. Escobedo by Mejia is not believed here. The last dates from the City of Mexico received in this city are up to the 30th ait. Gen. Mejia was then about starting from Mexico City for San Lus Potosi. It is utterly impossible that in 15 days he could have marched from the City of Mexico to Monterey, a distance of nearly 800 miles, and have captured the city, and the news of it have been received at Matameras.

H. ELOIN S LETTER.

There is no reason to dought the authenticity of Mr. Eloin's letter to Maximilian, published in Monday's papers. The original of it, with other papers of minor importance in proving its authenticity, were received in this city a few days ago, and shown to several membors of the diplomatic corps. On the 10th inst. they were filed in the State Department, and are now there.

GEORGIA.

MURDER OF A FREEDMAN. AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 15 .- A freedman was shot in Columbia County last night. The outrage originated from a difficulty with a white man, which the freedman reported to Gen. Tillson, who advised him to seek redress from the civil authorities.

authorities.

A party of white men surrounded his house last night and murdered him while he was attempting to escape. The citizens are indignant at the outrage. A military force has been sent to arrest the perpetrators.

Several jaylawkers have been urrested in Newton County by the military.

There has been a slight frost in this vicinity. The weather is favorable for the cotton crop, which is looking better.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—The Grand Jury made a presentment to the United States District Court to-day. After touching upon local topics they expressed the hope that the National Congress would dispassionately consider the state of the country and direct its efforts to the full restoration of the Union and the removal or medification of all disqualifying acts, especially the test oath. They also advarted to the case of defferson Davis, and urged his speedy trial, or velexas an ball as a matter of justice and humanity.

PRICE FOUR CENTA

WASHINGTON.

the sufferers by the late fire, \$15,000 was subscribed. the sufferers by the late fire, \$15,000 was subscribed. Treasurer was appointed to receive further contributions. The number of lives lost is now known to have been six. The number of houses burned is found to be even larger than the previous estimate, and numbers 2,300. Nearly 20,000 people are without shelter. The skating sink, drill sheds, Marine Hospital, Jaques Carter Hall and lower town market are filled with people. The weather is very favorable.

MARINE DISASTERS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HOLMES HOLE, Tuesday, Oct. 16. 1668.

The steamers Salver and Fairbanks, New-York for Boston, are in port. During the gale on the 15th, the brighteriet from Philadelphia, of and for Portland, parted he chains and went sahore in Holmes Hole Harbor, and will have to discharge part of her cargo of coal to get off. The schoone Jesse L. Leach, of and from Philadelphia, for Boston, in this harbor, in the gale on the 15th, came in contact with the schooner Sarah Cullen, and started her bowapris and lost has phiboom, &c., and, to prevent further damage, shipped he chains and ran ashore. She will get off after discharging opportion of her cargo.

FORTHESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1668.

The steamer Alahama, from Savannah for New-York, put into Norfolk this morning short of coal. She encountered heavy weater. The gunboat Lenappee, which was sent out yesterday in search of the schooner Sarah Ellen, reported as dismasted out side of Cape Henry, has returned after an unsuccessful cruise. The schooner probably rande a Southern port. The steames Pilen Lacy, from New-York for Newiern, is here detained by the weather. She has a large number of passengers on bear The steamer George Appold has arrived from Boston. The weather, She has a large number of passengers on bear The steamer George Appold has arrived from Boston. The weather is still stormy outside. Wind, northeast.

SAVANNAR, Ga., Oct. 16.—Brig Nellie Mowe arrived to-day from Cardenas. She reports in latitude 31.0, long trees.

Newfort, R. I., Oct 16.—The Britian steamer Palmyra box

NEW-ORLEANS.

EMIGRATION OF PREEDMEN.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

[By Telegraph.]

FIIILADRIPHIA. Oct. 18.—Coffee quiet at 25@25je.; Segar Sem of 10jelije. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at \$3 for Red and \$3 10@63 25 for White. Rys. \$1 35@\$1 30. Corn unseitled

104 6114c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at \$3 for Research \$3 169 63 25 for White. Rys, \$1 35 2\$ \$1 20. Corn massified Yellow, \$2 168 2\$ \$1 08. Whisky dull.

EUFPALO, Oct. 18—1 p. m.—Flour firm and active; sales, 3,800 bols at prices ranging from \$11 25 to \$12 75. Wheat—sales, 75,000 bonh. at \$1 25 for Milwankes Spring, per sample; \$3 13 for No. 3 Chicase, and \$2 15 for Entra Groen Bay Club. Corn firm; sales 150,000 bush, at \$45c. to arrive, and \$5c. for No. 1 on the spot, closing quiel. Osts—sales, 25,000 bush. No. 2 Chicase Spring at 37c., and No. 1 Toledo at 55c. Barley and Ryc quies and mominal. Mess Port, \$33 507 \$34.

Lard, 15; \$190. Whisky, \$2 32. Caust Freights—17c. 14c. on Corn, 15c. on Ryc, \$1c. on Oats, and 16c. on Barley. Receipts for the last 24 hours—Fleur, 10,000 bols; Whest, \$4,180 houh.; Corns 33,566 bush.; Corn, \$6,150 bush. Barley, \$4,300 houh.; Corn Wheat, \$5,500 bush.; Corn, \$6,150 bush. Barley, \$4,000 houh.; Corn 10,000 bols. Wheat, \$2,000 houh and from Oswego for nine days anding October 13—50,178 bbls. Ricury, 776,183 bush. Wheat, \$20,210 bush. Corn, 25,970 bush. Osts, 720,348, bush. Barley, 80,000 houh. Ryc. The receipt at at the ports of Chicago at Milwankes, Toledo and Detroit for the weak ending October 15, were—152,000 bols. Flour, 1,688,400 bush. Wheat, \$33,430 bush. Ryc. Increase over the previous west—710,677 bush. of all kinds of grain.

Oswesto, N. Y., Oot. 16—1 p. m.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bush. Counds at \$1 10. Ryc. mominally at \$1 22 for Canada and Sta ter Canada at \$1 10. Ryc. mominally at \$1 22 for Canada and Sta ter Canada at \$1 10. Ryc. mominally at \$1 22 for Canada and Sta ter Canada at \$1 10. Ryc. mominally at \$1 22 for Canada and Sta ter Canada and Sta ter.

Canal retigut inchanged. Flour firm, Howard et. Superfine \$11 75.

Battingun, Oct. 16.—Flour firm, Howard et. Superfine \$11 75.

Wheat quiet; Red \$2 65@\$3. Core—Tellow \$1 15; "Mile seased and nominal. Oats firm; sales at \$36.50c. Previsions inactive gagan firm. Coffee steady. Whishy dull; Western \$2 42.